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FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION, 1984

Work of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of the various activities in the field of population that were carried out by nine intergovernmental and 83 non-governmental organizations during the period 1988-1989 in the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. It is the third report that has been prepared in response to a request made by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1986/7 and 1987/72. The overview is preceded by a brief presentation of the principal characteristics of the organizations which includes information about their geographical coverage, their nature, their professional and financial resources, and their relationships with the United Nations system. The overview includes a selected number of examples of the work being done by the organizations and is organized around the topics covered by the World Population Plan of Action.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the World Population Conference in 1974, 1/ invited intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the implementation of the Plan. The International Conference on Population, held at Mexico City in 1984, 2/ acknowledged and commended the efforts made by such organizations and reiterated the invitation. As a follow-up the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, through the Population Commission, periodic reports on the activities of such organizations in relation to the implementation of the Plan of Action (resolution 1986/7 of 21 May 1986). The present document is the third of such periodic reports; the first report was prepared in 1987 (E/CN.9/1987/6) and the second one in 1989 (E/CN.9/1989/7).

2. As was done on the two previous occasions, the information used for the preparation of the report was collected through a short questionnaire that was sent to 15 intergovernmental and 104 non-governmental organizations. The same sources and criteria used in 1987 and 1989 for selecting the organizations were used for preparing the present report. For the intergovernmental organizations, the list included organizations that have permanent observer status to the General Assembly or that participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council and that have activities related to the items of the World Population Plan of Action. For the non-governmental organizations, the list used in previous years was updated to include organizations that have activities related to the items of the Plan of Action and that have particular relevance to the mandates given to the United Nations; but it excludes many organizations that are attached to governmental offices or to universities, although they may provide technical assistance or carry out research and training activities. Additional information was obtained from other documentation available to the Secretariat. Extensive use was made of the Guide to Sources of International Population Assistance, 1988 and the Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World, 1988/1989, published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

3. The report has two chapters. Chapter I summarizes the information that was provided in previous reports on the main characteristics of the organizations. Chapter II presents an overview of the major activities of the organizations related to the topics of the Plan of Action. Special emphasis has been given to presenting the substantive work done by the organizations during the past biennium. Annexes I, II and III offer a detailed summary of the information collected about each organization. The report has been prepared by the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, as the substantive secretariat of the Population Commission.

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

4. Intergovernmental organizations have been created by groups of Governments to deal with political or economic issues arising from common historical or regional situations, whereas non-governmental organizations are established through the voluntary associations and decisions of private individuals or groups, for a variety of purposes. The purposes may be political, humanitarian, religious, professional, or simply associative. This variety of purposes, and of membership, geographical coverage and procedures, explains the great diversity of non-governmental organizations.

5. A large proportion of the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are mentioned in this report have their headquarters in developed countries. Seven out of the nine intergovernmental organizations and 77 out of the 83 non-governmental organizations have their headquarters in developed countries. Among the non-governmental organizations, 47 are located in the United States, 11 in the United Kingdom, 6 in Switzerland, 4 in France, 9 in other developed countries and only 6 in developing countries (see annex I). None the less, many of them have regional offices or national affiliates located in developing countries. It is also important to take into account that there is a very large number of voluntary organizations located in the developing countries that are difficult to identify, either because their coverage is purely national (sometimes local only) or because their financial sources are also local. Practically all of the non-governmental organizations included in the present report have a global or regional coverage and even in the case of the few of them that reported to have only a national coverage, their activities have a global character.

6. The organizations were asked to indicate the activity that best distinguishes their work in the field of population; in cases where there was more than one activity, they were invited to present them in order of priority. The majority of the organizations are involved in more than one activity (see annex I). The activities include professional affiliation, provision of technical and financial assistance, research, analysis and evaluation, and information, education and communication. The dissemination of information was reported as the most frequent activity (77 organizations), followed by research and analysis (60 organizations) and provision of technical assistance (46 organizations). The financial support of population activities was mentioned by 2 of the 9 intergovernmental and by 31 of the 83 non-governmental organizations.

7. Many of the organizations included in this report participate in activities organized by the United Nations system such as intergovernmental meetings (74 organizations), technical seminars and workshops (62 organizations) and some of them participate as executing agencies of technical assistance projects (33 organizations), or carry out research studies requested by the organizations of the United Nations system (29 organizations) (see annex I).

8. Non-governmental organizations can be classified according to their level of expertise in the work of the Economic and Social Council. Category I refers to those that have a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council, are international in their activities and have broad geographical membership.

Category II embraces those that are concerned specifically with only a few areas of the work of the Council, including human rights. Those organizations that can make occasional useful contributions to the work of the Council may be placed on a roster for ad hoc consultations. The consultative status of the organizations, vis-à-vis the Council, appears in annex I. Among the 83 non-governmental organizations included in this report, 8 have status I, 20 status II, 15 are in the roster, and 40 do not have any consultative status. The last category include those that have not applied or that are for-profit organizations, although their activities are very close to the goals of the Plan of Action. In this respect it is important to emphasize that both for-profit and not-for-profit non-governmental organizations have contributed greatly to knowledge in the area of population and to the implementation of programmes, through contract work performed for government agencies as well as for other non-governmental organizations or for the United Nations system.

9. The organizations were invited to report their human and financial resources for the biennium 1988-1989. This information appears in annex II and includes the total amount of financial resources of the organization, the resources devoted to population activities (amount and proportion of the total resources as well as the number of professionals), the origin of these resources as expressed as the proportion of their population budgets (membership fees, government grants, United Nations, private grants and donations, endowment funds, and sale of their services and publications), and the proportion of population funds devoted to cover administrative costs. This information was also requested for the previous report covering the period 1986-1987. It is important to take into account that many intergovernmental organizations provide financial assistance to population activities through private organizations.

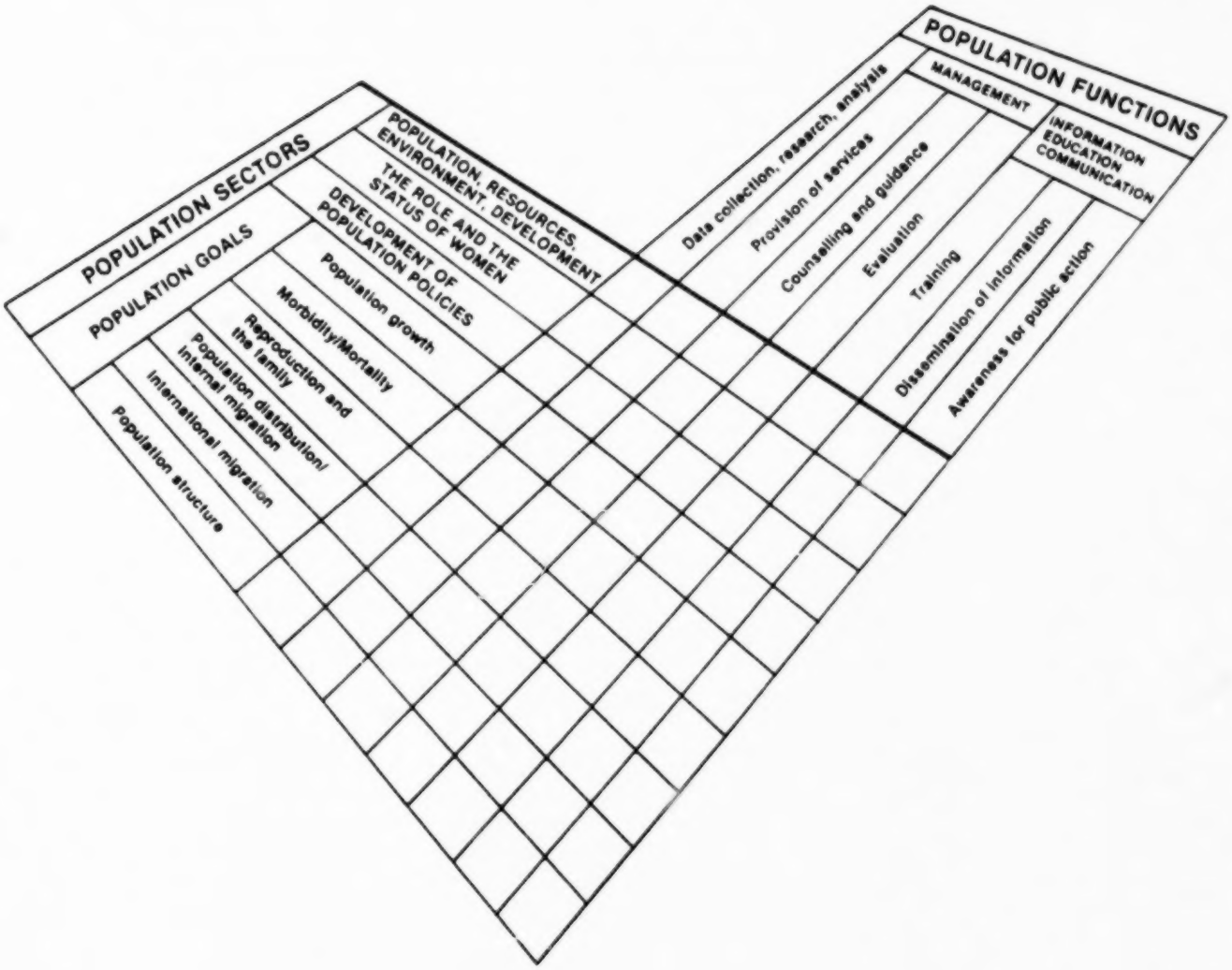
10. For the present report five intergovernmental and 62 non-governmental organizations provided information on their financial resources. The level of response to this question increased significantly from the previous biennium; for the period 1986-1987, only three intergovernmental and 47 non-governmental organizations provided such information. The average amount of resources per organization has not increased significantly; while for the previous biennium it was $US 8.4 million ($US 236,000 for intergovernmental and $US 9.0 million for non-governmental organizations), it was $US 8.4 million during the next period 1988-1989 ($US 2.9 million for intergovernmental and $US 8.8 million for non-governmental organizations). The information collected shows that the reporting organizations employ more than 1,500 professionals who work in the area of population. Fourteen non-governmental organizations devote more than $10 million per biennium to population activities and they account for 82.5 per cent of the total amount of resources ($544 million). The largest financial sources are Governments (66 per cent of all sources), followed by endowment funds (14 per cent), private grants (9 per cent) and United Nations system grants (6 per cent). It is important to recall that some of them (particularly the foundations) provide financial support to other private organizations and that the total amount of resources appearing in annex II does not correct for double counting; a preliminary attempt at correcting double counting (by subtracting the amount provided by the private sector as a source of financing) would give an estimate of $496.5 million per biennium. It is worth

noting that these organizations are giving to the population field a biennial amount of resources not too far below from the figure reported for the United Nations system - $659 million for the same period (see E/CN.9/1991/8, table 2).

II. POPULATION ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS

11. The topics of the Plan of Action, as presented in the recommendations for action adopted by the Mexico City Conference, can be conceived as a matrix composed of two dimensions. The first dimension embraces the substantive components of the Plan: socio-economic development, the environment and population; the role and the status of women; development of population policies; and population goals and policies (population growth, morbidity and mortality, reproduction and the family, population distribution and internal migration, international migration and population structure). It should be noted that the categories of the first dimension are not necessarily mutually exclusive; in fact, some activities may refer to more than one category, as it is the case, for example, of studies on the status of women and fertility. Furthermore, analysis of "growth" is intrinsically linked to the analysis of "structure". For practical purposes, activities that cover more than one category are reported under the most prominent of the categories. The second dimension would be composed of the elements of the fifth topic of the Mexico City Conference recommendations, the promotion of knowledge and policy: data collection and analysis, research, management, training, information, education and communication. These two dimensions have been labelled "population sectors" and "functions in the field of population" respectively (see figure below). The clustering of the topics of the Plan into these two broad groups takes into account that their components can be grouped along these two distinct dimensions; in fact, each one of the "functions" could refer specifically to any of the "population sectors" (e.g., research on internal migration and dissemination of information on mortality risks). The organizations were invited to provide examples of their activities in relation to each one of the topics of the World Population Plan of Action and to indicate the proportion of resources devoted to each one of these topics; this information appears in annex III. It should be noted that the proportions reported should be taken as an indicator of the magnitude of their efforts rather than an exact account of their financial resources allocated to their population activities. The activities reported in the discussion that follows are only a few selected examples of the great variety of projects being carried out by the organizations.

Figure. The population matrix - activities contemplated in the World Population Plan of Action



A. Socio-economic development, the environment and population

12. Practically all intergovernmental organizations indicated a special interest in this area and mentioned that their activities are usually included as a component of broader development issues. The 68 member countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) signed the Fourth Lomé Convention with the 12 member States of the Commission of European Communities (EC) in December 1989; this new Convention provides for a better overall balance in the ACP States between population, the protection of the environment and natural resources and the production of economic resources and social goods. The Commonwealth Secretariat reported the establishment of a group of scientists to advise the Commonwealth and the international community on climate change, sea-level rise and flooding and their impact in social and economic development. The Population Research Unit of the League of Arab States is publishing a series of monographs in the field of population and development. The Council of Europe was organizing a seminar on the relationships between current demographic perspectives and the European styles of living. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) identified population growth and its macro and micro consequences as one of the crucial cross-cutting issues for development and at its high-level meeting in 1989, DAC adopted a Policy Statement on Development Co-operation in the 1990s that gives a prominent place to population and development issues. OECD finished a study on the future situation of the Sahelian countries that devotes a special place to the interrelations between population, the environment and development. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) fosters the integration of population components into development planning. The Organization of American States (OAS) completed the preparation and publication of 12 demographic profiles of its member States.

13. There is a wide variety of activities carried out by non-governmental organizations in this field. Many donor organizations provide substantial financial assistance for activities in this particular area (like Oxfam, and the Ford, General Service, Mellon and Rockefeller Foundations). The Hewlett Foundation gives special emphasis to activities related to population and the environment, to be carried out in countries where most of the unsustainable population growth will occur.

14. Other non-governmental organizations focus their activities on fostering and co-ordinating research activities. The Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED), for example, continued a programme of research on the integration of population variables in socio-economic planning that involves 52 projects. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUNC) has established a large network of organizations and research centres around the world that are engaged in population and environmental activities; more than 40 international specialists on these interactions will be working to develop a global body of in-depth knowledge that would provide advice for the adoption of specific policies. IUNC has created the following five task forces: natural resources limits to population growth and improvement in the quality of life, conflicts between human populations and other species, relationships between family size and resource use, urbanization and natural resources management, and early mortality and family planning as related to

resources management. IUNC completed field investigations and held workshop discussions on nine developing countries (two more will be completed shortly). The International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) set up a working group on population and the environment that will identify main research areas and will organize four regional symposia focusing on particular population/environment problems; the Union is planning a special meeting on the relationships between population and the environment during the IUSSP General Conference (Montreal, 1993).

15. Among the numerous research activities, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) completed a study on future environments for Europe that was focused on the concept of environmentally sustainable development; in 1989, IIASA began a new project to study the complex interactions between population and the environment that will include a case study on the island of Mauritius. The Population Council participated in the Committee on Population, Resources and the Environment that functions under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and contributed with a discussion of the concept of carrying capacity as applied to human populations. The Research Triangle Institute (RTI) concluded its nine-year-old project called Integrated Population and Development Planning (INPLANT) that provided assistance to over 40 developing countries. The Worldwatch Institute prepared a study on the interrelationships between poverty and the environment.

16. There are numerous examples in the area of creation of public awareness and dissemination of information. The International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) provides clearing-house services through its programme called "Earthscan". IIED and the World Resources Institute (WRI), in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), publishes annually the World Resources report which is an assessment of the main issues associated with natural resource management and human impacts on the environment; the report accords a special place to the role of population variables. IUNC, in collaboration with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), publishes a quarterly trilingual newsletter called Earthwatch. The Futures Group continued its project Resources for Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (RAPID III) which includes analyses of the implications of population growth for national development, health and the environment; this project intends to reach host-country officials involved in development planning and policy-making in over 25 countries with special emphasis in sub-Saharan Africa. The Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD) organized the Global Forum on Environment and Development for Survival (Moscow, January 1990) that involved the participation of more than a thousand scientists, parliamentarians and spiritual leaders from 83 countries. Population Concern and IPPF produced a booklet on the links between population and food, energy, water, global warming and other environmental issues. The Population Reference Bureau (PRB), in collaboration with 11 different journals from 25 developing countries, produced and disseminated a publication on population and the environment that was assessed in a workshop co-hosted by UNEP. The Population Resource Center (PRC) organized a seminar on the relationships between international population trends and the environment with the participation of population specialists and members of the United States Congress. Other

environmental organizations that have their activities focused on the creation of awareness on environmental and population issues include the National Audubon Society, the Sierra Club and the Worldwatch Institute.

B. The role and the status of women

17. It should be noted that there are many activities in the field of population that are closely related to the role and status of women but are not reported as such by the organizations. Virtually all intergovernmental organizations indicated that the incorporation of women into the process of development and the promotion of their status are part of the guidelines used by these organizations. The Lomé IV Convention between ACP and EC, for example, in addition to devoting a complete article on the subject of "Women in development", states that the role of women will be considered essential in achieving the population goals of the Convention. The Commonwealth leaders adopted the Commonwealth Plan of Action (Vancouver, 1987) which contains many provisions on the role of women (the Plan of Action was initially adopted by the Ministers of Women Affairs in Harare in 1987) and the Women and Development Programme (WDP) has been launched to monitor and assist in the implementation of the Plan. As recommended at the Harare meeting, an expert group was set up and found that in many developing countries the economic crisis and the structural adjustment policies adopted to deal with it have affected women; a meeting of relevant high-level officials is being planned to consider a series of concrete mechanisms to increase women's contribution to development. The Council of Europe indicated its interest in studying employment and unemployment issues particularly among women. The League of Arab States continued its programme of research on the economic contribution of women.

18. The activities of non-governmental organizations are also varied in this area. Some organizations, such as the International Alliance of Women, the International Council of Women, Soroptimist International and the World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, play an advocacy role on women's issues and bring together national women's groups; while others affiliate particular groups of women, such as the International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIAMS), the International Confederation of Midwives, and the International Council of Nurses (ICN). Some donor organizations, including the Rockefeller Foundation, have established guidelines for the preparation of project proposals that require information on the anticipated impact of the project on the status of women.

19. Some non-governmental organizations conduct research on the role and status of women. Among them, for example, the Health and Population Center of the Battelle Memorial Institute continued its project on the role of women in the United States in this century and prepared a publication on changing lives in American women. IUSSP organized a conference on women's position and demographic change in the course of development (Oslo, June 1988) and created a Committee on Gender and Population that will address some interrelationships between the status of women and fertility and mortality change and the process through which female education affects fertility and child survival. The International Social Security Association (ISSA) reported that one of its Committees studied the influence of survivor pensions on women's aspirations to equality and on their access to the

labour market. The Population Council produced seven case studies on the subject of gender and agriculture and its pamphlet series SEEDS presented successful income-generating projects that have been developed by low-income women; the Council completed eight case studies from the project on women's roles and gender differentials in development projects in South and East Asia. The Population Research Center of the Rand Corporation reported its research on women's wages, labour force participation and fertility. Worldwatch is preparing a project on women and development that will assess development strategies from the perspective of women's access to resources.

20. Among the non-governmental organizations that are engaged in action projects, the Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW) is assisting income-generating activities for women in several developing countries. The Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) has a large training programme for mid-level women professionals. In the mid-1970s, IPPF initiated the Planned Parenthood and Women's Development Programme (PPWD) that had the participation of 41 affiliates a decade later; a recent review of three African PPWDs concluded that women are unlikely to change their views on fertility if other basic needs are lacking and that income-generating activities can foster those changes. The International Planned Parenthood Federation also recently launched a new project, Empowerment of Women, that includes nine African countries.

C. Development of population policies

21. The work reported by the organizations take the form of advocacy and in many cases concentrate on the provision of assistance to Governments. At the level of the intergovernmental organizations, the signatories of the Lomé IV Convention foresee co-operation aimed at the formulation and implementation of voluntary family planning policies as well as for the training of personnel in the ACP States for implementing population policies. The Council of Europe, the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) advocate the incorporation of population considerations in the process of formulation of development activities.

22. Among the activities of non-governmental organizations in this area, the Ford Foundation focuses on research that informs policy makers and the public on the consequences of population change. The Futures Group and RTI contributed to the creation of awareness among policy makers of developing countries through their RAPID III and Options for Population Policy projects. PRB reported the continuation of its population policy data bank and of its project Innovative Materials for Population Action (IMPACT), which is aimed at bridging the gap between the wealth of available population research and the need for accurate, policy-relevant population information. IUSSP organized a seminar on population policies in sub-Saharan Africa (Kinshasa, February 1989). Finally, the World Population Society continued its National Applications Program (NAPRO), which is aimed at applying the World Population Plan of Action and other international documents to the preparation of national population policies and programmes in developing countries.

D. Population goals and policies

1. Population growth

23. The activities of the organizations in this area is ordinarily incorporated in other areas, such as population and development and population policies, or are mentioned in relation to the components of population growth.

2. Morbidity and mortality

24. The activities of the intergovernmental organizations in this area may include data collection, research and provision of assistance; many organizations indicated their assistance to activities related to the appearance of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The Lomé IV Convention includes various provisions in relation to health and nutrition. The League of Arab States continued a series of maternal and child health surveys in various Arab countries.

25. Some non-governmental organizations consist of federations of associations or of individuals engaged in health activities, such as the American Public Health Association, the International Federation for Family Health (IFFH) and the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO). Among the donor organizations, the Carnegie Corporation, the Pathfinder Fund and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations continued their support to the Safe Motherhood Initiative (SMI), which was launched in 1987 and is aimed at reducing maternal mortality and morbidity; other partners of SMI are UNFPA, UNDP, the World Bank and some donor Governments. Oxfam provides support to maternal and child health projects, many of which include family planning. The Rockefeller Foundation indicated its continued support to institution-building in developing countries for population-based health care (examples include the creation of epidemiology boards linking health institutions with local educational and research institutions in Thailand, Mexico and Cameroon) and reported the financing of many projects related to AIDS prevention.

26. Among the organizations that are involved in research, the International Statistical Institute (ISI) organized a workshop in Africa on the analysis of child mortality data. CICRED continued two inter-centre projects on socio-economic mortality differentials among industrialized countries and on infant and child mortality in developing countries. The Institute for Resource Development of Macro Systems (IRD) reported the initiation of a study of maternal mortality and cause of death among children. IUSSP organized two seminars on medicine and mortality decline (Annecy, France, 1988) and mortality and morbidity in South-East Asia (Beijing, 1988) and is planning a technical meeting on anthropological studies relevant to the sexual transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the etiologic agent of AIDS. IIASA, IRD, the Population Council, RTI and other research centres continued their efforts to develop procedures to estimate the socio-economic and demographic consequences of the AIDS epidemic. The Rand Corporation was studying breast-feeding and other nutrition patterns. Many organizations that are involved in the provision of family planning services have activities related to maternal and child health care; for example, the Japanese

Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Inc. (JOICFP) has a major project in 23 countries that incorporates nutrition, parasite control and family planning, and that is aimed at fostering the participation of communities within the scheme of primary health care. John Snow, Inc. (JSI) has a project called Resources for Child Health (REACH) that provides assistance to Governments in the area of primary health care. The Save the Children Federation currently implements Child-Protective Behavior projects in 21 countries. Other organizations that are action-oriented and are involved in the provision of health services include ACWW and the Church World Service.

3. Reproduction and the family

27. Among the activities carried out by intergovernmental organizations in this area, the signatories of the Lomé IV Convention agreed that co-operation should be provided in conformity with fundamental rights and freely made choices concerning family size, the planning of births and the means to be used for family planning. The Commonwealth Secretariat works with IPPF in activities related to adolescent pregnancies and their implications. The Council of Europe is engaged in a major research project on fertility among unmarried couples.

28. Among the non-governmental organizations that provided financial assistance, the Asia Foundation assists indigenous private voluntary organizations. The Carnegie Corporation supports efforts to enhance knowledge of young adolescents, their motivation to avoid pregnancy and their access to health services. The Ford Foundation focuses on the social, cultural and economic factors that influence reproductive behaviour. The General Service Foundation assists other organizations that work in family planning programmes, preferably in Latin America. The Hewlett Foundation supports action-oriented research on factors affecting fertility behaviour and attempts to evaluate and implement fertility-reducing development policies. The Rockefeller Foundation supports development of new contraceptives, increasing the availability of existing technologies and the identification of barriers that affect their use.

29. Other non-governmental organizations are engaged in research. Some are involved in biomedical research, such as the Family Health International (FHI) which participates in a programme of reproductive health research and in the evaluation of new contraceptive technologies in more than 50 countries. The Population Council's Center for Biomedical Research continues its work on two long-term methods - NORPLANT subdermal implants and the Copper T 380A intrauterine device. The World Organization/Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB) reported on clinical trials of an "Ovarian monitor" that provides a rapid, cheap and accurate estimation of the metabolites of estrogen and progesterone in a timed specimen of urine. Other organizations conduct social research; the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI), for example, is engaged in a study of the characteristics of women who have abortions, published a 1990 supplement to its Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1986, and concluded a study on pregnancy, contraception and family planning services in industrialized countries. Battelle continued its major research study on adolescent pregnancies. CICRED co-ordinates an inter-centre project on the effects of family planning in population trends. IRD completed several comparative

studies and methodological and analysis reports within its Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) programme. IIASA published a report on the heterogeneity in reproduction, which is a global comparative study that focused on a parity-specific fertility analysis of all the countries that participated in the World Fertility Survey. The Commission on Population Geography of the International Geographic Union organized a seminar on geographical approaches to fertility (Kiel, Germany, 1989). IUSSP organized a seminar on theories of family change (Tokyo, 1988) and a workshop on the role of family planning as a fertility determinant (Tunis, 1989). ISI prepared a series of fertility-related software packages for use on personal computers. The Population Council has an agreement with IRD to monitor 25 "further analyses" for DHS and also continued its programme of research awards on the determinants of fertility in developing countries. The Rand Corporation reported three important research projects on early family formation and school drop-out, child-bearing by single teenagers, and on work, health and child-bearing. RTI has developed a family planning cost-benefit analysis model to be used in microcomputers. Finally, the Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI) continued its research on psycho-social aspects of abortion; other projects deal with the role of incentives and disincentives in relation to fertility behaviour and adolescent reproductive behaviour.

30. There are many non-governmental organizations that are involved in the provision of family planning services. CARE recently created a Population Unit to provide technical support in the area of family planning to its 40 overseas offices. Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA) was assisting an estimated number of 1.59 million clients through 137 projects in 38 countries. IPPF, the leading family planning organization that has affiliates in over 134 countries, identified some "action areas" that include, among others, strengthening the role and effectiveness of national family planning associations, promotion of family planning as a basic human right, meeting the needs of young people, and male participation in family planning; the recently created International Programme Advisory Panel (IPAP) will be making recommendations to IPPF on future programmes and strategies. IPPF is already working with UNFPA in getting the same programme strategies to their country-level networks. JOICFP, in addition to the nutrition, parasite control and family planning project already mentioned, also provides commodity assistance to projects in this area. JSI initiated the Family Planning Service Expansion and Technical Support Project (SEATS) that is aimed at the development of 50 to 60 new service delivery subprojects in low-prevalence countries (including sub-Saharan Africa). Pathfinder reported its support to 304 new projects in 35 developing countries. The Population Council began in 1989 a regional operational research project in Africa and continued a similar project in Latin America; both projects intend to improve coverage, cost-effectiveness and quality of services. The Population Crisis Committee (PCC) identifies and supports innovative, cost-effective and replicable family planning projects at the grass-roots level in developing countries. Population Services International (PSI) uses commercial marketing techniques and the resources of the local private sector. The Programme for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) assists 500 health and family planning projects in 54 developing countries. Save the Children includes family planning components in its community-based integrated rural development projects. The World Federation of Health Agencies for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (WF/SC), which is composed of

50 national and regional member organizations, promotes the dissemination of surgical contraception through research, technical assistance and technical workshops.

31. There are other organizations that focus their activities in the promotion of and assistance to natural family planning procedures. The International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP), which counts affiliates from 95 countries, is providing financial and technical assistance to six African and two Latin American countries for the development and expansion of natural family planning. PRB, in collaboration with Georgetown University, published a booklet on natural family planning in three languages. Other organizations that promote the use of natural family planning methods include the International Right to Life Federation and WOOMB.

4. Population distribution and internal migration

32. Among intergovernmental organizations, the only activity reported in this area was the signature of the Lomé IV Convention that foresees co-operation in activities dealing with internal migration, rural exodus and rapid urbanization.

33. Among the non-governmental organizations working in this area, CICRED co-ordinates an inter-centre project on population geographic distribution and urbanization. The International Geographic Union is organizing an international meeting on urbanization trends in Asia and world wide (Beijing, 1990). IUSSP organized a seminar on urbanization in large developing countries (Ahmedabad, 1989). The Rand Corporation was engaged in studying the determinants and consequences of repeated migration.

5. International migration

34. Some intergovernmental organizations reported activities in this area. The Council of Europe, for example, is planning a new study on the demographic characteristics of the foreign-born population and the demographic consequences of migration. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), which was formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), organized a seminar on the impact of international migration on social structures (1988), concluded a research project on the impact of international migration on developing countries which was carried out jointly with OECD and CICRED, and planned a meeting in late 1990 on south-north migration with the expected participation of representatives of 50 Governments and various intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. The principal activity of OECD in this area is the preparation of the annual Continuous Reporting System on Migration (SOPEMI) which presents trends, characteristics and policies in OECD countries. OAS, in collaboration with IOM, concluded a research project on the migration and naturalization legislation in the region and continued a biennial inter-American training course on national migration administration for national officials.

35. Among non-governmental organizations working in this area, the Ford Foundation assists research on the effects of international population flows and sponsors the resettlement of refugees, the training in managing refugee emergency situations and helps to protect their rights. IUSSP organized a workshop on international migration systems and networks (Genting Islands, Malaysia, 1988).

6. Population structure

36. Among intergovernmental organizations, the Council of Europe is designing a study on the future European populations that will include various items related to population composition; the results of this study will be used for the European Demographic Conference of 1992. OECD is studying the links between population change and social programmes and includes population structure considerations in its project on the transition from work to retirement.

37. Among the non-governmental organizations that have activities in this area, the International Association of Gerontology (IAG) and the International Federation on Ageing (IFA) group professionals; these two organizations are involved in disseminating information and IFA is particularly dedicated to raising public awareness of the situation and potential of older women in society. CICRED continued its inter-centre project on the demographic and socio-economic aspects of population aging. IIASA concluded a comparative study on the demographic discontinuities originated around 1950 and the aging of the corresponding cohorts; a second major study aims at building models to evaluate the consequences of changes in social security schemes and possible changes in population structures. IUSSP organized a seminar on the family, the market and the State: population problems in aging societies (Sendai, Japan, 1988).

E. Promotion of knowledge and policies

1. Data collection, research and analysis

38. In the area of data collection, the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) and the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics (IIVRS) are mainly devoted to the dissemination of information among their members. IRD continued the DHS project that will cover 55 developing countries with special emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa; a country report on each survey is produced within a year after the fieldwork is finished and the results are presented to scientists and policy makers during a National Meeting. ISI established a working group on statistics and the environment to provide guidelines for better management; and also continued its Dynamic Data Base (DDB) project that provides fertility-related data sets and associated software. IUSSP organized a seminar on event history analysis (Paris, 1988) and another on collection and processing of demographic data in Latin America (Santiago, 1988).

39. In relation to the area of research and analysis, numerous examples of the work done by the organizations were presented in the previous sections of the present report. There are also other organizations that focus their activity in

the promotion, co-ordination and exchange of scientific knowledge among professionals; this is the case of CICRED, IAG, the American Public Health Association, IUSSP and the Programme on Population Activities in Latin America (PROLAP).

2. Management (provision of services, counselling and guidance, and evaluation)

40. A large number of organizations included in the present report provide family planning services and their work was mentioned in the section on reproduction and the family. Other organizations provide health services, or respond to the needs of international migrants and refugees, or focus on specific groups such as children, youth and the elderly, and their work was referred to in previous sections. There are also some organizations whose work is mainly centred on improving the efficiency and efficacy of programmes through the utilization of modern management. The International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP), for example, holds biennial general assemblies and conferences as well as regional workshops that facilitate the exchange of information between programme managers and organizations specializing in population programme management; ICOMP has identified four major areas for future activities: strategic management, quality of service delivery, logistics and supply management, and technical co-operation among developing countries. The programme called ICOMP Leadership and Management Development for Women is active in one Latin American, seven Asian and three African countries. The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) assists countries in incorporating managerial skills for family planning activities that are part of their rural development projects. JSI has a project that includes short-term technical assistance in family planning logistics management; a second major activity is aimed at assisting 80 projects with private voluntary organizations and for-profit entities which initiate or augment the delivery of family planning services using social marketing techniques.

41. Many of the organizations that are involved in the provision of services also include activities in the area of evaluation as part of their projects and donor organizations are giving an increasing emphasis to built-in evaluation components in the activities they sponsor. All of the organizations just mentioned in the area of management also include evaluation as part of their activities. Some non-governmental organizations have developed a special expertise in the area of evaluation of programmes; for example, the University Research Corporation, in addition to incorporating operations research techniques into the management of services, provides technical assistance and expertise to developing countries in order to improve their evaluation capabilities in relation to the impact of family planning programmes and the effectiveness of educational and communication activities related to such programmes. Other organizations that provide expertise in the area of evaluation of services include FHI, ICOMP, JOICFP, JSI, MSH and Pathfinder.

3. Training

42. Many organizations provide support to training activities in the field of population, and many of them have developed a special expertise in this area. CEDPA, for example, is dedicated to improving the managerial skills of professionals from developing countries; since its creation in 1975, over 3,000 professionals from 100 countries have been trained in the management of population programmes and its Women in Management training programme targets women who work in family planning and other social and economic development areas. The Church World Service has some projects in the area of family life education. IIRR has a project for training leaders and managers involved in rural development that includes population topics. IUSSP organized a training workshop for English-speaking demographers on sample surveys (Fajara, Gambia, 1987). Management Sciences for Health (MSH) also concentrates on strengthening the leadership and management of family planning programmes in developing countries by training programme managers and trainers; since 1985, the Family Planning Management Training Project has trained almost 2,500 family planning managers and trainers in more than 20 countries. The Pan African Institute for Development is engaged in the training of rural extension leaders and staff in sub-Saharan Africa and its programmes include population topics, particularly family planning. PROLAP has a co-ordinating area devoted to training that links its affiliated centres. The RONCO Consulting Corporation reported about a regional training project on family planning for paramedical, auxiliary and community health workers from seven Arab countries. Save the Children has a large programme that provides training through its local offices in 17 countries. The World Assembly of Youth (WAY) organizes training activities for leaders and managers of youth programmes that include, among other things, population and development issues. The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) sponsors and carries out projects on family life education and community development that include the discussion of topics such as adolescent pregnancy, environmental conservation, and population and development issues.

4. Information, communication and education

43. Practically all organizations have activities intended to provide information on population issues and many of them publish newsletters or other forms of periodic reports. The professional associations disseminate information about the work being carried out by their members; among them, are the American Public Health Association, IAG, CICIAMS, IFFH, the International Geographical Union, the International Sociological Association, IUSSP and the Population Association of America (PAA). There are some non-governmental organizations that are specialized in this area; the Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information (APLIC), for example, provides information and guidance through a network of individual members (mainly librarians and information specialists) from more than 100 organizations. PRB assists institutions involved in the dissemination of population information in developing countries.

44. The creation of awareness for public action is another area in which some organizations have specialized. Among them, GCPPD provides clearing-house services

to parliamentarians and organizes meetings aimed at fostering the participation of legislators in population and development issues. The Inter-Parliamentary Union organizes meetings aimed at creating awareness about population issues among parliamentarians. The Natural Resources Defense Council focuses its awareness activities on the environmental impacts of population growth. Population Communication focuses its work in the production of television and motion picture screenplays that are aimed at creating awareness about population issues; other areas of work include the dissemination of information on contraceptive technology to health professionals in developing countries. Population Communications International (PCI) fosters technical co-operation and the transfer of communication technologies among developing countries, organizes briefings for journalists and media managers, and works with the community of non-governmental organizations providing information which is disseminated by these organizations. Population Concern organizes activities aimed at increasing the level of awareness about world population problems and raises funds in the United Kingdom for population and development projects around the world. PRC organizes more than 25 briefings, workshops and policy discussions per year with the participation of scholars, policy makers and other leaders. The Population Institute focuses its attention in motivating policy makers, media producers and the public in general about population issues. PCC gives high priority to educating leaders about international population issues and works through the media and other non-governmental organizations to enhance public understanding of these issues. The World Movement of Mothers organizes workshops and other training activities on specific topics such as child welfare, adoption and family planning. The World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations disseminates among its affiliates information on topics such as population, the environment and the process of socio-economic development, maternal and child health, natural family planning methods and responsible parenthood, and on issues related to the elderly and other vulnerable groups. Other organizations that are working in the area of advocacy include AGI, the Futures Group, IFFLP, IFA, IIED, IPPF, IRLF, ISSA, IUCN, National Audubon, PSI, Sierra Club, World Population Society, Worldwatch and Zero Population Growth.

Notes

1/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

2/ Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B.

Annex I

GENERAL INFORMATION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION

Organization	Head-quarters	Geographical coverage			Nature of the organization					Participation in United Nations activities				Status with the Council
		Nat	Reg	Gl	PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC	IGM	Sem	Prj	Std	
Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)														
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	Belgium	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	P
Commission of the European Communities (EC)	Belgium	-	-	x	-	2	1	-	3	x	x	-	-	P
Commonwealth Secretariat	UK	-	-	x	-	1	-	2	3	x	x	-	x	P
Council of Europe	France	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	P
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Switzerland	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	P
League of Arab States	Tunisia	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	P
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	France	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	P
Organization of African Unity (OAU)	Ethiopia	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	P
Organization of American States (OAS)	USA	-	x	-	-	1	-	2	3	x	x	-	-	P
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)														
Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI)	USA	x	-	x	-	-	-	1	2	x	x	-	-	NA
American Public Health Association	USA	x	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	NA
Asia Foundation	USA	-	x	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	NA
Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW)	UK	-	-	x	-	3	2	-	1	-	x	x	-	II
Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC)	USA	-	-	x	2	-	-	-	1	x	x	x	-	NA
Batelle Memorial Institute	USA	x	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	R
CARE	USA	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	-	-	-	II
Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	-	2	x	-	x	x	R
Church World Service	USA	-	-	x	-	2	4	3	1	x	x	x	-	II
Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)	France	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	-	x	x	x	x	R
Family Health International (FHI)	USA	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	NA
Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)	USA	-	-	x	-	2	1	-	-	x	-	-	-	NA
Ford Foundation	USA	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	-	x	x	-	-	NA
Futures Group	USA	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	NA
General Service Foundation	USA	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD)	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	x	-	-	II
Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	USA	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	-	x	-	-	-	NA
Institute for Resource Development (IRD)/Macro Systems	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	2	-	x	x	x	x	NA
Inter-American Statistical Institute	Panama	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	-	x	-	-	II
International Alliance for Women	Malta	-	-	x	-	2	-	3	1	x	x	x	-	I
International Association of Gerontology (IAG)	Mexico	-	-	x	1	4	-	2	3	x	x	x	x	R
International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIAMS)	Holy See	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	R
International Confederation of Midwives	UK	-	-	x	1	3	-	-	2	x	x	x	-	R
International Council of Nurses (ICN)	Switzerland	-	-	x	1	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	R
International Council of Women	France	-	-	x	1	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	I
International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)	Malaysia	-	-	x	1	2	3	4	5	x	x	x	x	II
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)	Indonesia	-	-	x	1	-	-	2	3	x	x	-	x	NA
International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP)	USA	-	-	x	4	1	2	-	3	x	-	-	-	NA

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Organization	Head-quarters	Geographical coverage			Nature of the organization					Participation in United Nations activities				Status with the Council
		Nat	Reg	Gl	PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC	IGM	Sem	Prj	Std	
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO)	UK	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	R
International Federation on Ageing	UK	-	-	x	-	3	-	2	1	x	x	-	x	II
International Geographical Union	UK	-	-	x	1	4	5	2	3	x	x	x	x	NA
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	Austria	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	-	x	x	-	x	NA
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	UK	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	R
International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics	USA	-	-	x	1	-	-	3	2	-	x	-	-	II
International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)	Philippines	-	-	x	-	1	-	3	2	x	x	-	x	I
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	UK	-	-	x	5	2	1	4	3	x	x	x	-	I
International Right to Life Federation	Switzerland	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	-	-	-	II
International Social Security Association	Switzerland	-	-	x	2	-	-	1	3	x	-	-	-	I
International Sociological Association	Spain	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	II
International Statistical Institute (ISI)	Netherlands	-	-	x	1	3	-	4	2	x	x	x	-	II
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	Switzerland	-	-	x	1	2	5	4	3	x	x	-	x	II
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)	Belgium	-	-	x	1	-	-	2	3	x	x	-	x	II
Inter-Parliamentary Union	Switzerland	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	2	-	x	-	-	I
Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	Japan	x	x	x	4	2	1	5	3	x	x	x	x	NA
John Snow, Inc. (JSI)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	2	3	x	x	x	-	NA
Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Mellon Foundation, Andrew W.	USA	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	-	x	-	-	-	NA
National Audubon Society	USA	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	R
Natural Resources Defense Council	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	2	x	-	-	-	NA
Oxfam	UK	-	-	x	-	-	1	-	2	x	-	-	-	II
Pan African Institute for Development	Switzerland	-	x	-	4	-	3	2	1	x	x	x	x	II
Pathfinder Fund	USA	-	-	x	-	1	2	3	4	x	x	x	-	NA
Population Association of America	USA	x	-	x	1	-	3	x	2	-	-	-	-	NA
Population Communication	USA	-	-	x	-	2	4	3	1	x	x	x	-	NA
Population Communications International (PCI)	USA	-	-	x	-	2	-	3	1	x	x	x	-	R
Population Concern	UK	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	-	-	-	NA
Population Council	USA	-	-	x	-	2	3	1	4	x	x	x	x	II
Population Crisis Committee (PCC)	USA	-	-	x	-	-	3	2	1	x	-	-	x	R
Population Institute	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	x	-	-	R
Population Reference Bureau (PRB)	USA	-	-	x	-	3	-	2	1	x	x	x	-	NA
Population Resource Center (PRC)	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	2	1	x	x	x	x	NA
Population Services International	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	3	2	x	-	-	-	NA
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	3	-	2	x	x	x	x	R
Programme on Population Activities in Latin America (PROLAP)	Argentina	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	NA
Rand Corporation/Population Research Center	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	2	x	x	x	-	NA
Research Triangle Institute (RTI)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	4	2	3	x	x	x	x	NA
Rockefeller Foundation	USA	x	-	x	-	-	1	-	-	x	x	-	-	NA
Ronco Consulting Corp.	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA
Save the Children	USA	-	-	x	-	1	3	4	2	-	-	x	-	NA
Sierra Club	USA	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	NA
Soroptimist International	UK	-	-	x	1	-	2	-	3	x	x	-	-	I
Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI)	USA	-	-	x	-	1	-	2	3	-	x	-	x	NA
University Research Corporation (URC)	USA	x	-	x	-	2	-	1	3	x	-	x	-	NA
World Assembly of Youth (WAY)	Denmark	-	-	x	-	3	2	4	1	x	x	y	x	I
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	UK	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	II
World Federation of Health Agencies for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (WFSC)	USA	-	-	x	3	4	-	2	1	x	x	x	x	R

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Organization	Head-quarters	Geographical coverage			Nature of the organization					Participation in United Nations activities				Status with the Council
		Nat	Reg	Gl	PA	TA	FA	RA	IEC	IGM	Sem	Prj	Std	
World Movement of Mothers	France	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	II
World Organization/Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB)	Australia	-	-	x	-	-	3	2	1	x	x	-	x	NA
World Population Society (WPS)	USA	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	II
World Resources Institute (WRI)	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	2	1	x	x	x	x	NA
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations	France	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	II
Worldwatch Institute	USA	-	-	x	-	-	-	1	2	x	x	-	x	NA
Zero Population Growth (ZPG)	USA	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	1	x	-	-	-	NA
Subtotal (9 intergovernmental organizations)		0	5	4	-	6	2	7	9	8	8	0	3	9
Subtotal (83 non-governmental organizations)		17	4	79	24	40	31	53	68	66	54	33	26	83
Total (92 organizations)		17	9	83	24	46	33	60	77	74	62	33	29	92

Source: Responses of the organizations to a questionnaire prepared by the United Nations in 1990.

Notes: Geographical coverage:

Nat	National
Reg	Regional
Gl	Global

Nature of the organization:

PA	Professional association
TA	Provision of technical assistance
FA	Provision of financial assistance
RA	Research and analysis
IEC	Information, education and communication
1-5	Level of involvement

Participation in activities organized by the United Nations:

IGM	Intergovernmental meetings
Sem	Technical seminars and workshops
Prj	Execution of projects on behalf of the United Nations
Std	Completion of studies requested by the United Nations

Status of the organization with the Economic and Social Council:

P	Permanent status
I	Category I (interest in most of the activities of the Council)
II	Category II (interest in a few areas of the activities of the Council)
R	Roster
NA	Not applicable: the organization has not applied for consultative status with the Council.

The letter "x" indicates that the item is relevant to the organization; a hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable or not relevant.

Annex II

PROFESSIONAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF POPULATION, 1988-1989

Organization	Total budget	Resources for population activities: Financial Total	Financial Pop	Financial Adm	Professional HQs	Professional Fld	Professional Total	Sources of financial resources for population activities (Percentage): F	Gov	UN	Prv	End	Sls	Oth
Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)														
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	-	..	..
Commission of the European Communities (EC)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	..	..	..	-	..	..
Commonwealth Secretariat	36 600	25	--	..	..	..	..	-	100	--	0	-	0	0
Council of Europe	..	160	..	..	2	0	2	-	100	0	0	-	0	0
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	13 755	13 755	100	..	1	3	4	-	..	--	..	-	0	..
League of Arab States	..	269	..	..	7	0	7	-	22	78	0	-	0	0
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	-	..	..
Organization of African Unity (OAU)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	..	..	..	-	..	..
Organization of American States (OAS)	..	375	2	..	1	0	1	-	73	0	0	-	0	27
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)														
Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI)	7 000	7 000	100	25	50	0	50	5	15	0	75	0	5	0
American Public Health Association	5 000	100	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asia Foundation	17 712	3 121	18	..	0	8	8	0	99	0	1	0	0	0
Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW)	1 154	..	..	..	3	0	3	12	--	0	69	16	1	2
Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC)	12	12	100	10	--	0	--	80	0	0	0	0	20	0
Batelle Memorial Institute	24 000	8 000	30	..	11	0	11	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
CARE	323 387	500	1	8	2	4	6	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)	6 460	5 491	85	..	10	0	10	0	62	10	28	0	0	0
Church World Service	1 500	300	20	..	-	-	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)	1 600	1 600	100	21	4	0	4	0	50	50	0	0	0	0
Family Health International (FHI)	..	20 000	..	..	..	..	..	0	97	0	3	0	0	1
Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)	32 742	32 742	100	..	19	38	57	0	95	0	5	0	0	0
Ford Foundation	434 400	20 200	5	--	2	8	10	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Futures Group	30 000	24 000	64	--	38	14	52	0	98	2	0	0	0	0
General Service Foundation	2 791	610	22	--	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Development (GCPPD)	1 500	1 500	100	..	8	0	8	0	25	25	50	0	0	0
Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	74 000	13 139	18	..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Institute for Resource Development (IRD)/Macro Systems	40 000	9 000	23	15	30	0	30	0	98	2	0	0	0	0
Inter-American Statistical Institute	55	4	7	..	--	--	--	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Alliance for Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Association of Gerontology (IAG)	12	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIAMS)	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Confederation of Midwives	175	69	40	10	1	0	1	20	0	0	80	0	0	0
International Council of Nurses (ICN)	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Council of Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)	2 349	2 030	86	1	16	1	17	2	37	46	13	0	2	0
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP)	2 217	2 107	95	25	4	0	4	1	83	5	11	0	0	0

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Organization	Total budget	Resources for population activities: Financial: Total	Financial: Pop	Financial: Adm	Professional: HQs	Professional: Fld	Professional: Total	Sources of financial resources for population activities (Percentage): F	Gov	UN	Prv	End	Sls	Oth
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Federation on Ageing	300	..	..	33	3	0	3	5	0	0	90	0	0	5
International Geographical Union	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	10 000	400	4	70	8	0	8	89	11	0	0	0	0	0
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics	..	..	100	..	..	..	1	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)	1 500	188	13	..	..	..	187	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	137 395	137 395	100	6	139	173	312	0	88	2	4	0	0	6
International Right to Life Federation	100	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Social Security Association (ISSA)	8 772	1 754	20	..	1	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Sociological Association	120	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
International Statistical Institute (ISI)	4 320	1 188	28	30	3	0	3	0	47	53	0	0	0	0
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	31 206	927	3	54	4	6	10	0	50	20	30	0	0	0
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)	3 585	3 585	100	16	4	0	4	7	48	28	9	0	4	4
Inter-Parliamentary Union	8 070	..	..	..	1	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	12 166	12 166	100	20	22	0	22	--	5	68	23	1	0	3
John Snow, Inc. (JSI)	..	41 365	..	..	29	41	70	0	97	0	0	0	0	3
Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	28 000	7 000	25	12	11	4	15	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Mellon Foundation, Andrew W.	142 000	16 400	12	..	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
National Audubon Society	35 000	250	1	25	2	0	2	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Natural Resources Defense Council	..	..	..	..	--	0	--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oxfam	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pan African Institute for Development	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathfinder Fund	36 851	36 851	100	15	60	120	180	0	90	0	10	0	0	0
Population Association of America	600	600	100	..	..	..	..	33	0	0	0	0	57	10
Population Communication	420	420	100	..	6	0	6	0	0	5	95	0	0	0
Population Communications International (PCI)	1 028	1 028	100	14	5	2	7	0	0	13	84	0	0	3
Population Concern	2 027	2 027	100	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population Council	53 035	53 035	100	11	114	38	152	0	51	7	26	12	0	24
Population Crisis Committee (PCC)	6 027	6 027	100	11	24	0	24	0	0	9	85	0	0	6
Population Institute	3 000	3 000	100	12	15	3	18	0	0	10	85	0	5	0
Population Reference Bureau (PRB)	6 430	6 430	100	22	40	0	40	5	49	0	21	6	19	0
Population Resource Center	800	800	100	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population Services International	14 000	14 000	100	2	5	7	12	0	96	0	4	0	0	0
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	29 000	12 000	41	14	50	4	54	0	13	77	10	0	0	0
Programme on Population Activities in Latin America (PROLAP)	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rand Corporation/Population Research Center	175 000	4 100	100	0	16	0	16	0	85	0	0	15	0	0
Research Triangle Institute (RTI)	140 000	4 000	3	..	..	..	15	0	95	5	0	0	0	0
Rockefeller Foundation	158 000	15 700	10	9	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Ronco Consulting Corp.	15 000	3 000	20	40	6	3	9	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Save the Children	154 791	1 000	1	..	..	..	21	0	10	0	30	0	0	60
Sierra Club	26 000	60	1	..	..	..	1	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Soroptimist International	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI)	500	500	100	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University Research Corporation	6 400	3 000	47	..	..	..	12	0	100	0	0	0	0	0

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Organization	Total budget	Resources for population activities: Financial			Professional			Sources of financial resources for population activities (Percentage)						
		Total	Pop	Adm	HQs	Fld	Total	F	Gov	UN	Prv	End	Sls	Oth
World Assembly of Youth (WAY)	600	300	50	..	..	..	6	10	10	25	0	50	0	5
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Federation of Health Agencies for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (WF/SC)	850	850	100	20	2	0	2	2	94	2	2	0	0	0
World Movement of Mothers	3 000	400	20	..	..	..	1	33	0	0	67	0	0	0
World Organization/Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB)	80	80	100	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	90	0	10	0
World Population Society (WPS)	410	410	100	..	..	..	6	0	0	65	5	0	30	0
World Resources Institute (WRI)	10 765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worldwatch Institute	4 962	131	3	24	1	0	1	0	0	76	12	0	12	0
Zero Population Growth (ZPG)	1 554	1 554	100	..	..	..	14	40	0	0	57	--	1	2
Subtotal for IGOs (5)	50 355	14 584	-	-	11	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NGOs (62)	2 281 751	545 652	-	-	779	475	1 528	1	66	6	9	14	0	4
Total	2 332 106	560 236	-	-	790	478	1 543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Responses of the organizations to a questionnaire prepared by the United Nations in 1990.

Notes:

Financial and professional resources:

Total budget	Biennial total budget in thousands of United States dollars
Financial	Financial resources devoted to population activities:
Total	Biennial budget devoted to population (thousands of United States dollars)
Pop	Proportion of the total budget devoted to population
Adm	Proportion of the population funds devoted to administrative costs
Professional	Professional resources devoted to population activities:
HQs	Number of full-time professionals at headquarters
Fld	Full-time professionals in the field

Sources of financial resources for population activities:

F	Membership fees
Gov	Government funds (grants, contracts, etc.)
UN	United Nations funds (grants, contracts, etc.)
Prv	Private funds (grants, donations, contracts, etc.)
End	Endowment funds
Sls	Sales of services and publications
Oth	Other

Two dots (..) indicate that data were not provided by the organization; two dashes (--) indicate that the amount is negligible; a hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable or relevant.

Annex III

PROPORTION OF RESOURCES ASSIGNED TO POPULATION ACTIVITIES, 1988-1989

Organization	Sectors										Functions							
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)																		
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Commission of the European Communities (EC)	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Commonwealth Secretariat	40	40	5	0	5	5	5	0	0	100	40	10	15	0	15	10	10	100
Council of Europe	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	95	-	100	20	60	10	5	0	5	0	100
League of Arab States	8	13	0	0	25	8	20	25	0	100	62	0	0	0	22	16	0	100
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-
Organization of African Unity (OAU)	27	15	28	5	5	5	5	5	5	100	5	0	20	0	10	10	55	100
Organization of American States (OAS)	5	0	5	0	0	0	10	80	0	100	25	0	0	0	55	10	10	100
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)																		
Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI)	0	10	5	5	5	70	0	0	0	100	60	0	0	0	0	20	20	100
American Public Health Association	5	10	20	10	10	40	0	0	5	100	0	0	5	0	5	60	30	100
Asia Foundation	0	17	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	100	0	6	0	0	3	74	17	100
Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW)	33	14	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	100	0	20	20	0	20	20	20	100
Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers (APLIC)	10	0	10	10	0	50	10	0	10	100	0	0	0	0	15	85	0	100
Batelle Memorial Institute	0	35	0	0	0	60	0	0	5	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
CARE	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	60	10	10	10	10	0	100
Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)	5	25	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	100	0	35	15	10	35	5	0	100
Church World Service	21	21	5	16	2	27	0	0	2	100	0	20	10	0	40	30	0	100
Committee for International Co-operation in National Research in Demography (CICRED)	10	0	12	7	15	16	10	17	13	100	70	0	0	10	0	0	20	100
Family Health International	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-
Family Planning International Assistance (FPIA)	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Ford Foundation	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
Futures Group	10	-	40	-	-	50	-	-	-	100	0	25	20	10	25	0	20	100
General Service Foundation	15	20	25	--	0	40	0	0	0	100	0	10	10	0	25	20	35	100
Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (GCPPD)	20	20	20	10	5	5	5	5	10	100	25	0	0	0	0	25	50	100
Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	25	50	0	0	25	0	0	100
Institute for Resource Development (IRD)/Macro Systems	0	5	5	0	20	70	0	0	0	100	90	0	0	0	0	10	0	100
Inter-American Statistical Institute	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
International Alliance for Women	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Association of Gerontology (IAG)	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	25	0	25	25	0	25	0	100
International Catholic Committee of Nurses (CICIAMS)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-
International Confederation of Midwives	0	10	0	10	40	40	0	0	0	100	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-
International Council of Nurses (ICN)	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Council of Women	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-
International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP)	30	15	10	10	0	30	5	0	0	100	15	0	0	25	35	25	0	100
International Federation for Family Health (IFFH)	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	-
International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP)	10	15	5	0	0	70	0	0	0	100	8	40	5	7	15	20	5	100
International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (IFGO)	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
International Federation on Ageing	20	30	0	0	10	0	15	5	20	100	10	0	0	0	0	65	25	100
International Geographical Union	20	5	10	4	2	2	50	4	3	100	60	0	20	0	0	20	0	100

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Organization	Sectors										Functions							
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	30	0	0	20	0	20	-	10	10	100	80	0	0	0	0	10	10	100
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics	0	0	0	80	10	10	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)	30	30	0	10	0	30	0	0	0	100	0	40	0	0	40	20	0	100
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-
International Right to Life Federation	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Social Security Association (ISSA)	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-
International Sociological Association	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
International Statistical Institute (ISI)	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)	10	15	20	5	15	20	5	5	5	100	10	5	0	0	20	65	0	100
Inter-Parliamentary Union	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Japanese Organization for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP)	10	20	0	0	10	50	0	0	10	100	20	20	0	0	20	20	20	100
John Snow, Inc. (JSI)	7	15	7	6	15	50	0	0	0	100	5	25	7	13	20	25	5	100
Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	10	30	30	0	0	100
Mellon Foundation, Andrew W.	4	0	8	0	3	83	0	0	2	100	76	1	2	4	2	13	3	100
National Audubon Society	70	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	20	0	0	0	0	40	40	100
Natural Resources Defense Council	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Oxfam	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-
Pan African Institute for Development	50	15	5	5	10	5	5	0	5	100	45	5	5	0	25	20	0	100
Pathfinder Fund, The	0	0	20	0	0	80	5	0	0	100	5	70	0	20	5	0	0	100
Population Association of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Population Communication	45	15	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	30	10	-	-	-	20	40	100
Population Communications International (PCI)	10	10	10	10	2	50	2	4	2	100	0	0	0	5	10	60	25	100
Population Concern	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-
Population Council	1	2	16	0	9	73	--	--	--	100	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Population Crisis Committee (PCC)	16	16	20	20	2	20	2	2	2	100	0	30	0	0	0	35	35	100
Population Institute	10	10	10	15	0	25	10	10	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	30	70	100
Population Reference Bureau (PRB)	15	5	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	20	0	10	10	10	30	20	100
Population Resource Center (PRC)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	100	25	0	25	0	0	25	25	100
Population Services International	0	0	0	35	30	35	0	0	0	100	15	35	0	0	0	25	25	100
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	50	0	0	25	25	0	100
Programme on Population Activities in Latin America (PROLAP)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Rand Corporation/Population Research Center	5	11	0	0	26	52	5	1	0	100	90	0	0	10	0	0	0	100
Research Triangle Institute (RTI)	25	10	25	20	5	10	10	0	5	100	30	0	0	20	30	10	10	100
Rockefeller Foundation	0	2	43	0	0	55	0	0	0	100	63	0	0	2	35	0	0	100
Ronco Consulting Corp.	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	10	0	0	0	70	10	10	100
Save the Children	60	10	0	5	10	15	0	0	0	100	5	10	5	0	50	10	20	100
Sierra Club	50	0	10	20	0	20	0	0	0	100	50	0	0	30	0	0	20	100
Soroptimist International	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Transnational Family Research Institute (TFRI)	10	20	10	0	0	60	0	0	0	100	60	0	0	10	0	20	10	100
University Research Corporation	10	5	20	5	10	50	0	0	0	100	30	0	0	50	10	10	0	100
World Assembly of Youth (WAY)	50	20	0	10	0	20	0	0	0	100	10	0	25	0	20	20	15	100
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-
World Federation of Health Agencies for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (WFSC)	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
World Movement of Mothers	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	-
World Organization/Ovulation Method/Billings (WOOMB)	0	20	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	100	0	70	0	5	20	5	0	100
World Population Society	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	0	70	0	0	10	0	20	100

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Organization	Sectors										Functions							
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
World Resources Institute (WRI)	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Worldwatch Institute	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	100	76	0	0	0	0	24	0	100
Zero Population Growth (ZPG)	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-

Source: Responses of the organizations to a questionnaire prepared by the United Nations in 1990.

Notes: Sectors:
(a) Population, resources, the environment and development
(b) Role and status of women
(c) Development of population policies
Population policies and goals:
(d) Population growth
(e) Morbidity and mortality
(f) Reproduction and the family
(g) Population distribution and internal migration
(h) International migration
(i) Population structure
(j) Total

Functions (promotion of knowledge and policy):
(k) Data collection, research and analysis
Management of population activities:
(l) Direct provision of services
(m) Counselling and guidance (including advice in managerial matters)
(n) Evaluation of population activities
(o) Training
Information, education and communication:
(p) Dissemination of information and communication
(q) Awareness for public action
(r) Total

Two dots (..) indicate that data were not provided by the organization; a dash (--) indicates that the amount is negligible; a hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable or relevant; the letter "x" indicates that the item is relevant to the organization but that no percentage figures were provided.